EFFICIENCY

Must You be Bigger to be More Efficient?

Not necessarily so. Efficient means to produce more of a quality product with less time, money and labor per unit. EFFICIENCY is measured by comparing Production with costs — more of a product — at less costs. Breeders, Nutritionists and allied industry all help,

But,

The best bird
on the Best Feed
in the Best House

will not be efficient if poorly managed. The moral:

Prevent Waste,
Money Waste,
Feed Waste,
Labor Waste,
Mortality Waste, and
Thinking Waste.

Feed Waste!

Feed is your greatest cost. Do not allow feed to be wasted by careless . . . .

Help,

Birds,
Feeders poorly adjusted or too full,
The rats,
Sparrows,
Insects,
Molds.

Feed makes a poor litter.

Money Waste!

Decide what you need, then shop carefully.

Three questions:

1. What will this expenditure do to cut production costs and increase output. What do you do with labor and time saved?
2. How good is the product and will it hold up.
3. What about price; is it a good buy?

Labor Waste!

Five steps saved a day equal one mile per year. In large families this may not be a problem. If you have hired help, look at work output per dollar spent for labor.

Will a machine do better? Can you look after a machine better than a hired man?

Would a change in farm help do the job better?

Time has value to the producer. Consider time into cost.

Mortality Waste!

A poor disease prevention program is expensive. Do you get to the lab in time to prevent losing some $2.00 pullets? Do not over-medicate—get a good diagnosis first.

Successful producers tie decisions to cost. It does not pay to spend $14.00 for drugs if it will bring you $7.00 by increased producton. Over-investment in birds, feed, equipment or anything else is money lost.

In decisions making, the first step—
A list of true costs
next
Consider net returns.

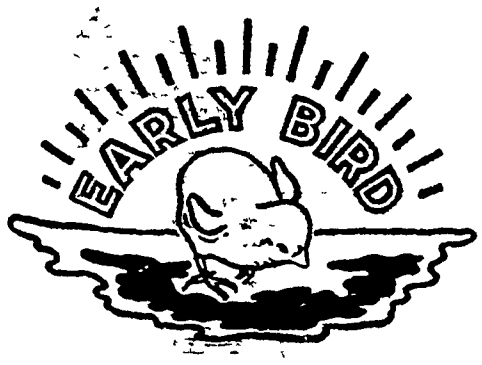
Thinking Waste!

Good managers think for themselves. Others cannot make all of your decisions. You may not know how to formulate a complete ration or produce a genetically superior bird, BUT, you can keep track of how different birds do on different rations under different housing and market conditions. You can analyze published records. Get the complete story, not just half of it.

Good managers seek information as if it were money because decisions made from this information may
Cost Money
or
Return Profits
depending on whether the decision was good or bad.

Condensed from Hen Cackles, 1961. Published by Penn State University and The Agricultural Extension service

Miller & Bushong will gladly help you with information, facts or figures in the planning, managing or programming of your poultry enterprise, just call Lancaster, EXpress 2-2145.



Miller & Bushong, Inc.

ROHRERSTOWN, PA. Ph. Lancaster EXpress 2-2145

"Finest Service Anywhere"

● Red Rose Degree

(From page 1)

Degree winners and schools are as follows

Witness Oak Chapter, Donegal High School — Glenn Musser, Mount Joy R1

Warwick Chapter, Lititz — Kerry Fritz, Lititz R3

Pequea Valley Chapter, Kinzers — Dale Hostetter, Gap R1

Ephrata Chapter — Jerry Snader, Ephrata R1

Penn Manor Chapter—Harold Herr, Millersville; Jack Herr, Lancaster R6, Jere Herr, Lancaster R6

Manheim Central Chapter — Harold Hess, Manheim R3; James Hess, Manheim R1; Vernon Martin, Lititz R1; Glenn Myers, Manheim R3; Marlin Myer, Manheim R3 and David Shonk, Manheim R2

Grasslands Chapter, New Holland — Robert Freeman, Denver R1; Carl Gehman, of Mohnton R2; Dale Houck, of Narvon R1; Wilmer Martin, New Holland R1; Kenneth Sauder, East Earl R1, Ronald Shrom, East Earl R1, Larry Weaver, New Holland R1; Roy Weaver, East Earl R1; and Galen Witmer, New Holland R2

Garden Spot Chapter, Lampeter — James Houser, Lampeter, Donald Kraybill, Lampeter Road; Earl Livengood, Morningside Drive and Roy Slaymaker, Strasburg R1

Solanco Chapter, Quarryville — Richard Geyer and Robert Wenger both of Quarryville R1; Ronald Kreider, Jay Ranck and Dale Herr, all of Quarryville R2, Carl Troop, Quarryville R3; LeRoy Sollenberger, Holtwood R2 and R. Edwin Harnish, Christiana R1.

Elizabethtown Chapter — John Fry, Elizabethtown R1; Jay Gish, Rheems; Gary Kreiner, Elizabethtown R3; Edward Shoop, Bainbridge R1, and Willis Hackman, of Elizabethtown R3

● Corn Borer

(From page 1)

Corn borer damage to the State's corn crop during '61 was about the same as last year, according to field surveys.

A check of borer population in 43 corn growing counties showed approximately 35 per cent of the stalks to be infested. This was a slight reduction from the 1960 results which indicated a little more than 38 per cent infestation. Forty-three counties were surveyed this year as compared with 41 the previous year.

Corn borers per infested stalk averaged 1 70 a slight increase from the 1 73 average for 1960.

Heaviest infestation was noted in Somerset County where the damage was more than three times that of last year Slight reductions in borer population were reported in the counties of the northwestern and south central part of the state. Light damage was reported, in Wayne County where only six per cent of the stalks were effected.

Normally in an open winter, the corn borer population is partially reduced by birds Last winter's heavy snows prevented birds from reaching the borers the Department of Agriculture plant experts believe

The European corn borer was brought to the United State from Hungary or Italy in broomcorn. It was first discovered in sweet corn near Boston, Mass., in 1917.

Farmers are advised to give attention to the planting of next year's corn crop with the proper variety to best withstand the corn borer damage. The destructive pest can be controlled effectively by using hybrid corn to resist borer damage, bureau officials said.